CHARLICK AND GARDNER.

Motion for a Suspension of Judgment Denied.

Argument of Counsel-Was It a Felony or a Misdemeanor?

Sentence of the Court-The Commissioners Fined.

The verdict of guilty rendered by the jury in the use of The People vs. Police Commissioners Charbek and Gardner, in the Court of Oyer and Terher Thursday evening, and the desire to hear the argument of counsel for a stay of judgment and the decision of the Court thereon, drew an immense crowd in and about the Court House yes-The case seemed all at once to have assomed a prominence and a public interest which it Kelly, the people's tribune for the occasion, pressed the proceedings single handed and alone up to the point that brought the two Commissioners face to face with the stern realities of the law they were charged with violating. All previous apathy dissolved in the presence of the new revelation that the autocratic Board of Po lice Commissioners were amenable, like other men, for a violation of law which in their sacred persons seemed to be no offence, or, if it was, that they at all events were above the penalties attaching to such. The successful prosecution of Charnek and Gardner for violating the sacred rights of the citizens in the exercise of the right direction to the efforts of the people to secure good government in the future. This, in fact, was evidenced in the interest manifested vester-Asy to learn the decision of the Court as to the dilatory motions that were anticipated to be made for a stay of judgment and the ruling of the Court thereon, and the final sentence, should the Court overrule these motions. The Court had not much discretion in the matter of the time within which it should pass sentence, the statute requiring that sentence should be delivered within ten days from the date of conviction. Judge Brady properly remarked that argument of coun sel could not be heard within that time, and that therefore the present was, perhaps, the right time to sentence the defendants. An unusual quiet prevailed amid the crowd which filled the court room from the doors to the bar and inside up to the bench while counsel on either side pressed their views upon the attention of the Court, and not a single demonstration or expression of feel-ing was made or exhibited when at last the sen-

Commissioner Gardner was present, but his fellow Commissioner, Charlick, was conspicuous by his absence, Mr. Charlick, it being understood, being seriously indisposed and confined to his home. The stalwart form of John Kelly, who has so successfully fought the people's fight on this contest for the purity of the ballot box, occupied his modest seat among the spectators, apparently the most disinterested of that anxious crowd, although the people's triumph is in this case really his, he having been the moving spirit, the Banquo of the schemes of Gardner and Charlick, who appeared in the Oyer and Terminer and retributively deprived them or their "stools" or seats at the Police Board for their violation of the law of election.

Mr. Hall, in opening the argument, asked that the counsel be allowed to argue different points. The request was granted.

His first point in arrest of judgment was that the indictment charged felony, repeating again and again the word "felonionsly"—that is to say, with wicked intent. The prosecution might have, perhaps, withdrawn the word before the verdict, but had not. The record, therefore, stood that they were convicted of a felony, involving many disabilities not attaching to a misdemeanor, and the charge against the delendants was only a misdemeanor. He cited a Maryland case, where, on a similar motion, such a variance was held latal. Whatever might be the understanding now, posterity, which looked at records, not understandings, would find that the defendants were guilty of felony. OPENING ARGUMENT.

Mr. Fullerton argued that the offence was the removing of an inspector without notice on the 3d of November, which the Court had charged was a prohibited act. They were indicted under the section of the Revised Statutes which provided that the doing of a prohibited act, where no other penalty was imposed by any other statute, should be a misdemeanor. It being assumed that this was a prohibited act it was necessary to inquire whether some statute did not provide specially for the punishment. He referred the Court to section 3 of page 172 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the punishment of omissions of duty under any election law, and claimed that this provided a punishment for the offence, and, therefore, the general section did not apply. The indictment was, therefore, void, as being under the wrong statute.

statute.

Mr. Fellows began to answer Mr. Hall's point,
when Justice Brady informed him he need not

argue that point.

Mr. Fellows then proceeded to argue Mr. Fullerton's objections. He directed the Court's attention to the fact that the law of 1872 was long posterior to the provision of the Revised Statutes, and that this general act was the only one which could reach the Police Commissioners. The other act only reached inspectors or inferior officers. They had not indicted them for a wilful neglect or corfluit omission, but for doing a prohibited act.

Mr. Fullerton said he thought the counsel would hall into that mesh, and so he had "crowded him" close. 1esterday counsel had pressed the other ground, and the Court had maintained him in it, that this was a wilful neglect. The defendants could have been more easily convicted on yesterday's testimony of a neglect than of an act.

Justice Brady said that as to the use of the word "feloniously" there were two answers, the course of trial, the charge of the Judge and the statement of the Attorney General that it was a misdemeanor, which together were equivalent to a withargue that point.

answer was that the word "feloniously" was always considered surplusage in this State.

As to the other point, there was no punishment prescribed in the act of 1872. The section of the Revised Statuses applied to willin neglect or corrupt conduct, and did not apply to this case. The motion was, therefore, denied.

Mr. Hall here asked, as a matter of substance, that the verdict be entered as "guilty of a misdemente".

meanor."
After some discussion the form of the verdict to be entered was "Guilty of the misdemeanor charged in the indictment."
Mr. Hall then moved for a stay of judgment under the statute permitting a stay for the purpose of a nameal.

under the statute permitting a stay for the purpose of an appeal.

Judge Brady called his attention to the act requiring that judgment in election cases should not be stayed for more than ten days.

Mr. Hall argued that the old statute being remedial could not be repealed by implication, and there was nothing directly repealing it for these cases. Another interpretation could be given to it, that it was intended to prevent, what was often done in other cases, the general suspension of sentence, and not to interfere with the orderly course of appeal.

merely found the men guilty of the very farious offence against the public weal with which they had been charged. The sentence, without the term of imprisonment, which might, with the fine, have constituted the full legal-sentence for the offence of which they were convicted, but which the Court did not inflict, was accepted as a triumph of the right, and that is all the people in their magnanismity ever look for, even from the tribunals before which their oppressors are sometimes arraigned. The fines were paid into Court, and without any disturbance whatever the crowd self the court room.

The Mayor and the Police Commissioners-Rumors of New Combinations-Are There Further Doubts as to

Mayor Havemeyer feels the disgrace of the conviction of Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick very deeply, so much so that he is loath to talk about it. The very mention of the case seems to irritate him.

A HERALD reporter called upon His Honor yesterday, immediately upon the adjournment of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, to obtain his views upon the subject. The Mayor, on being questioned upon the subject, replied that for the present he cannot say anything. He would have to await further developments of the case before he could judge of the action he would have to take. In the meantime His Honor is carnestly engaged in searching the law bearing upon the matter with Colonel M. J. Farrell, his late private secretary, and he will doubtless take other eminent legal advice before he will proceed to take any definite steps. Mayor Havemeyer would not say whether he would remove the above Commissioners or not. It is currently rumored around the City Hall that a number of combinations have already been formed to have the expected vacancies filled; but thus far everything in this respect is mere speculation, and even if the Mayor does remove Messrs, Gardner and Charlick he will not make public the names of their successors until he is ready to hand them their commissions. his views upon the subject. The Mayor, on being

John Kelly's View of the Situation. A HERALD reporter called last evening on Mr. John Kelly, at his residence in Lexington avenue, to obtain his views on the political significance of the conviction of the Police Commissioners.

think its moral effects will be good," Mr. Kelly said; "but I don't think it has any political significance. As to the manner of filling the now vacant positions I don't think it makes any difference whether the Mayor gives the places to repub-

vacant positions I don't think it makes any difference whether the Mayor gives the places to republicans or to democrats, if he only appoints good men. He unfortunately does not appoint the right sort of men for offices in his gift."

"What do you think of the sentence?"

"I think it ought to have been more severe. As an example to others, these men ought to have been sent to prison for thirty days any way. In fact, I think they fully deserved the full term of twelve months. The evidence taken before Judge Donohue shows that there was a conspiracy between Smith, Charlick and Gardner to aid some of the inspectors in committing frauds. Charlick's particular object was to defeat Ledwith in the Senatorial district, and he only accepted the position of Police Commissioner so that it might enable him to get the nomination for senator. He wanted to become Senator, with a view to certain objects which he wished to attain in regard to the Long Island Railroad."

"Will the conviction have any effect on the rereorganization of parties?"

"On o.! I don't know that there are any democratic organizations now of any consequence outside of Tammany. I should like you to correct the popular error that this was Charlick's and Gardner's only offence. About sixty men were removed by them in a similar manner."

"Does the conviction vacate their offices?"

"I have not the slightest doubt on that point, Whatever they may do now is filegal, for they are no longer Police Commissioners."

Judge Brady was also called upon. He received the reporter with great courtesy, but declined to express any opinion upon a subject which might come before him for Judicial action.

Commissioner Charlick Very Ill-Donbts Entertained as to His Recovery.

The state of Commissioner Charlick's health is a subject of additional anxiety just now to his personal friends, to whom, in fact, his public and political troubles are but a minor source of unhappiness. Mr. Chariick has enjoyed a life of almost exceptionally good health, and stories of his physical pluck and prowess are told with great unction by numbers of our citizens who have been the companions of his earlier days. Bodily suffering companions of his earlier days. Bodily suffering he always despised, and the idea of personal danger was something of which he never had the least comprehension. Mentally and corporally he was from his boyhood "a worker," as he himself used to express it, and, until the day his present illness overpowered him, he never lost a single hour's work that happened to be necessary or even desirable for him to perform. During all the excitement of a very busy and enterprising career nobody could even invent an annoyance or series of abnoyances by which a wrinkle could be hastened into his lace. At least this was true until he had the misfortune to have his ambition to become a Police Commissioner gratified.

About four months ago, however, during the progress of the investigation by the special committee of the Legislature of the alleged abuses in the Street Cleaning Burean of the Police Depart, ment, it was observed that the bodily strength of Commissioner Charlick began to decline; the lines in his lace grew deeper, a pallor rested upon his cheeks, and the once creet figure became bent within a single month as though he had lived through a quarter of a century. The great change was, of course, holiced by his lamily and personal friends, who naturally attributed it to the difficulties then surrounding his public position. One after another they become

iamily and personal friends, who naturally attributed it to the difficulties then surrounding his public position. One after another they be sought him to abandon political life and retire from the troubles of business. They found, however, that all suggestions of that nature only added to the irritabilities which preyed upon him, and many of his friends are now of opinion that their well-intentioned importunities in that respect only had the effect of making, him hold fast to a line of life which he might otherwise have cut loose from at that line.

The three of four days ago Commissioner Charlick was regular in attendance at the usual haunts where business or pleasure was wont to require his presence, and those who saw him had their astonishment increased day after day at the fact of a man whose appearance betokened so much evident physical and mental suffering, being "able to get around." The day arrived, however—early in the present week—when he came no more to basiness, and the announcement that he occupied a sick bed was only what all his acquaintances were prepared to hear. At the very hour on Thursday when the jury of the Oyer and Terminer were making up their verdict Oliver Charlick's physician was treating him for hemorrhage of the lungs and giving him but faint hopes of ever rising again from the bed on which he lay. He suffered severely all through Thursday and Thursday night, but when the doctor left aim at noon yesterday he was able to report that his patient showed signs of considerable improvement. Mr. Charlick was, of course, not present in court yesterday when the Judge sentenced him to a fine of \$250; but his coursel, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, promptly drew his check for that amount.

[From the New York World of yesterday.]

Of course the Police Commissioners who were convicted yesterday of violating their oaths and breaking the law will try to have it understood, as their counsel tried yesterday to make it appear, ti, that it was intended to prevent, what was often done in other cases, the general suspension of sentence, and not to interfere with the orderly course of appeal.

The proposal of appeal, the sentence of the sentence and and the interfere with the orderly course in these election cases. This offence was committed nearly a year ago, and it was only now that they were asking for a sentence on them, after a trail in which they defence was ignorance of the law. In an Inglandance of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude chemselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude chemselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. Il gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. If gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. If gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should intrude themselves into public office. If gioranne of the law could not excuse any man, and no ignorant man should not intrude themselves into public office. If gioranne of the law could not have the public office. If gioranne of the man could not have the public office. If gioranne of the man could not have the public of the man could not have the public of a could not have the public of the man could not have the public of a could not have the public of a cou that their offence was merely a "technical" offence, and that they never used their trusts for

LIFE INSURANCE.

The New California Law and the New York Life Companies-The Old Policy Holders All Right and the Companies' Explanation.

The life insurance companies of this city and vicinity have of late had a good many growls with the Legislatures of the various States in which they do business; but the biggest hubbub yet has been created by the passage of a law by the Legislature of California, requiring all outside companies to appoint each an agent of the State, to reside there, and whose actions shall be binding on the companies. The passage of the law, it on the companies. The passage of the law, it seems, was looked upon as a disaster by the California policy holders of the New York and other companies, as it was generally believed that the companies would withdraw their business from the State. All the companies have withdrawn, but they have determined to let the old policies stand, but not to enter into any new business in the State. This determination was come to after all the companies had consulted one another on the subject, and the result is the following circular, which has been sent to the policy holders:—

Whitch mass over Policies of Line Insurance in this State of California.

To this Holden of the California of the Califo

Company.

The New York companies, by the way, are just now laughing in their sieeves over a bill that was passed by the Maine Legislature lately. The idea of the bill was to make companies not residents of the State pay a certain amount of tax on the premiums received. The bill was passed, however, with an amendment tacked on to it that the tax

with an amendment tacked on to it that the tax should be "subject to the legal reserve." As the reserve is always from three to five per cent as large as the premium received in any year it requires no argument to show that the wise legislators builded better than they knew for the companies; for, in fact, they actually passed a law which, intended to place a tax on premiums, really prevented any tax being imposed at all. It is not to be wondered at that the New York companies should be just laughing heartly over the panies should be just laughing heartily over the blunder of the Maine law (?) makers. The blunder is but another evidence, in the opinion of many, of the stupidity of members of our State Legislatures in general who attempt to legislate upon matters

THE BOSTON ARTILLERISTS.

The Drill and Review of the First Massachusetts Battalion of Artillery, at Tompkins Square, Yesterday After-

There was an immense concourse of spectators vesterday afternoon at Tompkins square to witness the drill and review of the First battalion of Massachusetts artiflery. Nearly every regiment in the National Guard was represented by a few members in citizen's dress, who were anxious, doubtless, to see for themselves just what the famous Bostonians could do in the way of drill. If they came with the idea that any battery in our own militia service could outdo the strangers they went away convinced that the visiting battalion was far ahead or any battery even the First division can boast. Their orill was perfection itself, and from the beginning to the end not a single serious mistake was made by either the men or the of-ficers in the various evolutions that were gone through with although at times it was quite no-ticeable that the men were rather slow in mount-ing or dismounting from the carriages and the calesons.

ticeable that the men were rather slow in mounting or dismounting irom the carriages and the calssons.

However, when it is taken into consideration that they had experienced all the fatigues of a formal reception the night previous, and that during the drail the heat was miense, this was a very slight weakness. The handling of the guns and the various changes of positions, the formations—every manocure, in fact, was executed with wonderial precision and exactitude. All the orders were given by bugie. In the wheelings the men occasionally lost a little of their exactitude, and in several instances their anxiety to do their work with rapidity was the very cause of a gun here and there not being in position at the proper time. It was evident, however, that the men had been not only trained to work with rapidity and regularity, but also with the utmost care and regard for the general salety. It often happens that in the firings, for instance, by militia artillerists accidents more or less severe occur by the gunners getting over nervous and pulling the lanyard before the rammer is entirely withdrawn from the piece or the second gunner in sale position to the right. Still this drill of the Bay State battalion did not end without an accident. It was not a serious matter, nowever, and the member who was the victim of it was only lamed slightly, and had afterwards the satisfaction of witnessing the fine manocuvrings of his fellows from a comfortable carriage seat.

When the drill was over the guns were parked

nœuvrings of his fellows from a comfortable carriage seat.

When the drill was over the guns were parked and the men went to their hotel, where a good bath and something for the inner man put them in good trim for the review. This took place at two o'clock, and by the time the pieces were got into position the crowds surrounding the square had become so large as to necessitate the cordoning out slong the north, south, east and west borders of the square quite a formidable number of poincemen. General Shaler, accompanied by his staff, all in uniform and mounted, arrived on the ground and took up a position on the west side of the square. The battalion was then drawn up in order of battle and was thus formally inspected by General Shaler.

After the ceneral and stad had taken up their old position, the battailon passed in review, two guns abreast, and then afterwards passed the point of review in double quick time, the men maintaining their respective positions magnificently. The pole of one of the gun carriages broke during the dash, right in front of the reviewing officer, and two of the men were sent

whirling to the ground. Fortunately the presence of mind of the gunners and drivers did not forsake them, and the horses were kept well in hand. Had they succeeded in breaking away the results would have been certainly disastrons, as a dense crowd of spectators were in the immediate vicinity. While the review was going on the rain began to fall in torrents, but seemed to be more welcome to the wearied and overheated Hubites than otherwise.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1874. Lieutenant Commander John W. Philip is ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass. ; Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell to the receiving ship New Hampshire at Norfolk, Va.; Midship-man J. E. Roller to the Roanoke; Passed Assistant Surgeon William G. Farewell to the Narragansett at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard; Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell, is detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Poston and placed on waiting orders; Captain Thomas Pattison from the command of the Saranac and ordered to command the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island Navy Yard; Captain Walter W. Queen from the command of the receiving ship Independence and ordered to command the Saranac; Licutenaut Adolph Marix has reported his return home, having been detached from the North Atlantic station on the 16th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders; Ensign L. L. Ramsey has reported his return home, having been detached from the Worcester on the 13th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon is detached from the Alax and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. MacCarthy from the Mahopac and crdered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby from the Manhattan and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly from the Canomicus and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly from the Canomicus and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly from the Saugus and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker from the Saugus and ordered to return home. Mare Island Navy Yard; Captain Walter W. Queen

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Work on Hand-The Tennessee. Montauk and Torpedo Boat-Vessels on the Stocks-Scarcity of Sailors.

On entering the York street gateway of the Brooklyn Navy Yard one cannot fail to be struck with the impression that there is nothing on the surface operations at this station tending to show the slightest regard for an adherence to the patriotic admonition, "In time of peace prepare for war." Quiet reigns supreme, and it requires some time for reflection on the part of the visitor to realize that this is really the greatest naval depot in the country. The huge piles of round shot and shell ranged in pyramids; the anchors, of all sizes, pendant from the racks; the cannon tiered on the ordnance wharf; a few unfinished war vessels; sentinels walking lazily on their posts and giancing jealously at the chubby, blue-coated Watchmen, are the sole reminders of the great fact that in the event of a war with a foreign foe the metropolis of North America would of necessity be compelled to rely upon the constructive sity be compelled to fely upon the constructive resources of this Navy Yard. After the Spanish-American-Guban war, in which so much ink was uselessly shed, it was noped that the government would profit by the lessen taught as to the inexpediency of being again caught so unprepared in cas; of a sudden emergency. Such is not the case, however, and dry rot and barnacles again resume their wonted and destructive sway on

however, and dry rot and barnacies again resume their wonted and destructive sway on The Wooden Walls of America.

Millions for extravagance, not one cent for needed repairs, appears to be the axiom of Uncle Sam's legislators. During the past winter and spring about 700 men have been employed in the various departments of the Navy Yard, barely sufficient to keep the shop fires lighted and totally in adequate to meet the requirements of the service on this station. The cause was, no funds applicable to the construction and engineering departments. Congress turned a deal ear to the advice of skilled and veteran servants of the nation, and the Western members, actuated by selfsin backwoods sentiments, and being devoid of patriotic pride in the supremacy of our flag on the seas, refused to make the appropriation required for the navy repairs which were instituted at a period when New York was said to be literally at the mercy of Spanish men-of-war. The new fiscal year will open July I, however, when a couple of hundred mechanics and laborers will be taken on at the Navy Yard, and some intie spirit will be infused into the present dead-and-alive order of things on this station.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Tennessee,

spirit will be injused into the present dead-andalive order of things on this station.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Tennessee,
lying at the main dock of the yard, is the principal
object of interest noticeable. Her engines, which
have been constructed by John Roche, of New
York, on contract, will be tested by the government preparatory to their acceptance. Three
chief and nine assistant engineers have been ordered here to make a thorough examination of the
work, and upon their report the Navy Department
will act. Her engines are of the compound oracle,
and similar in that respect to those of the Swatara.

THE MONTAUK.

The third-rate sloop-of-war Montauk is on the
dry dock undergoing repairs at the lands of workmen from Roche's yard. Her wooden deck beams
are being replaced by 170n.

THE TORPEDO BOAT.

Grave doubts are entertained as to the success
of Admiral Porter's torpedo boat, many imperiections being said to have been discovered in the
construction of that crait, of which so much was
promised in the event of a war with Spain last
winter. The craft in question will undergo a close
inspection at an early day by naval scientists.

THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR

which was commenced hast September is still on
the stocks, and the work is progressing very slowly
owing to the inade-place of the force of workmen
available at present.

avauable at present.

The gunboat Gettysburg, laden with ordnance stores, left the yard for Portsmouth, N. H., last

stores, left the yard for Fortsmouth, N. H., last Thursday.
Several embellishments have recently been made to certain sections of the Navy Yard, among which may be mentioned a park, that has been laid out in the vicinity of the officers' quarters.
Captain Shuteldt, Executive Officer, who is now temporarily assigned to the duty of examining ensigns for promotion to the grade of master, at Annapolis, Md., will return to duty at this station next week.

The sloops Colossus, New York and Java remain rotting on the stocks, an income rotting on the stocks, an incumbrance to space in the yard and a monument to the inefficiency of Federal legislation for the navy. There are very few sailors on the receiving ship at Vermont at present. The navy being lar from popular, Jack, when in these latitudes, ands his way to the lakes in the summer geason.

THE MONITOR ROANOKE.

The United States Monitor Roanoke, Vice Admiral Rowan's flagship, is lying off pier No. 1. She is three turreted. The forward turret has two fifteen inch guns, and the others carry fifteen and eleven inch guns respectively. There are lourteen brass howlizers on board, which are used as a saluting battery. She was originally a frigate of the same class as the Colorado and the Minnesota, but uncleased as the colorado and the minnesota, but uncleased. She was cut down, plated with four inches of armor, and went into commission last January. Her crew numbers 150. The following is the list of officers:

officers:—
Commodore—George H. S. T. Shen, Leutenant Commanders—A. T. Shen, Leutenants—W. C. Gibson and J. T. Sullivan.
Lieutenants—W. C. Gibson and J. T. Sullivan.
Lieutenants—W. C. Dimock and C. F. Emmerick.
Midshipman—A. A. Michaelson.
Chief Engineer—E. Laws.
Paymoster—H. T. B. Harris.
Leutenant Surgeon—G. H. Young. rs:-imodore-George H. Cooper, commanding. intenant Commanders-A. T. Snell, Executive Paymaster—H. T. B. Harris Assistant Surgeon—G. H. Y Bootswain—T. P. Rien. Gunner—J. Gaskins. Satimaker—J. C. Bradford.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Another session of the Board of State Asses was neld vesterday, at which a large number of taxpayers were present, among them Messrs. Peter Cooper and A. T. Stewart. Both these gentlemen said that the State taxes were much higher than they ought to be by right, and that it was unfair so large a share fell to the lot of New York

The following statement was read by Mr. Briggs. one of the State Assessors, which is virtually a reply to that of Mr. Andrews, published in extenso yesterday morning:-In 1855 the State census made the cash value of

In 1855 the State census made the cash value of the larms in the State \$799,355,367; cash value of stock, \$103,774,367; tools and implements, \$28,927,592; acres of improved land, \$13,657,192; value of dwellings in the State, \$664,899,967; value of dwellings in the State | \$664,899,967; value of dwellings in the State | \$1855 by deed, contract or perpetual lease, 10-41 percent of the population. Cost value of arms in the State by census of 1865, \$923,349,331; cost value of stock, \$127,072,554; of tools and implements, \$21,181,099.

Acres of improved land in the State, census of 1866, 9-77 per cent of proportion. By the same census New York city has only 1-57 per cent and Kings county 4-45 per cent.

By the United States census of 1870, the value of real and personal estate in the State was \$6,500.841,264, or which the city is credited with \$3,484,285,709.

\$3,484,223,700.
In the very long, elaborate report of Judge Peters, in 1803, he says of New York ety:—"The value of real estate in the city of New York I estimate at

unjust valuation at any time up to the 1st of

The City Finances. The frar members of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment met yesterday morning, at halfpast eleven o'clock, with the Mayor in the chair. After the minutes of Thursday's meeting were read and approved Mr. Vance stated that although he has paid every possible attention to the items in the city budget he was unable, thus lar, to go on with them, and he therefore proposed that a further recess be taken and that he would come fully prepared to go on to-day and make substan-tial progress.

Mayor Havemeyer likewise remarked that he was very busy in his office and he would rather not remain at the meeting. Mr. Green observed that on Monday the time expired when the levy must be completed, and it was probable that a night session must be held to finish the appropriations. A resolution to take a recess until one o'clock this afternoon was offered and adopted, whereupon the Board adjourned.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

General Butler's Charges Answered by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your very fair and able comments of the 22d inst, on the late speech of General Butler reference is made to certain charges against our firm which we have thought it well to notice in the following, which please give a place in your columns :-

we have thought it well to notice in the following, which please give a place in your columns:—

After the full statement heretofore published of the difficulty of our firm with the customs authorities, and the subsequent exhaustive examination of the whole matter by the Committee of Ways and Means, which resulted in the entire remodeling of the Molety and Seizure acts, we had not supposed it would be necessary to add anything further in the way of explanation. But in the brutal and cowardly attack made upon us during the closing hours of Congress by General Butler, certain charges were preferred by him, in his character as a Representative, upon the floor of the House, against our firm, so definite and with so much of apparent authority, that we feel called upon, in justice to ourselves and the public, to make once more a brief statement.

The charges, specifically preferred, were in the main:—

First—That we had as a firm attempted to defraud the government and evade the revenue by importing metals in the form of works of art and statuary. In reply to this it is only necessary to say that the importations to which General Butler referred were made before the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. came into existence, and before any one of the present or late members of the firm became connected with the metal importing business.

Second—That in the Tariff act of April, 1864,

came connected with the metal importing business, the sentor member of the firm. William E. Bodge, being at the time engaged in the dry goods business.

Second—That in the Tariff act of April, 1864, which temporarily increased the rates of duty on imports fifty per cent, "Mr. Bodge went to the Treasury and had a comma taken out in one place and put in another, and thereby cleared \$2,250,000."

The exact facts in respect to this charge are as follows:—In the very full revision of the tariff, as embodied in the act of June, 1864 (and not the act of April, 1864, so specifically mentioned by General Butler), it was decided by both houses of Congress, after full discussion, that an increase of duties on tin and terne plates would imperil the large industries already taxed under the internal revenue in which tin was used for the packing of fruits, fish and vegetables, meats and the like, and so tend to reduce, rather than increase, the receipts of the Treasury. At the same time it was decided to increase the duty on sheet iron, galvanized with an admixture of tim—which article had been imported under the name of "tim plates galvanized," and so definitely and distinctly named in connection with and at the same rate as "galvanized iron" in every successive tariff since 1857. The bill was passed on the 30th of June and went into operation immediately. On examining its provisions we found, that while the duty on "tin and terne plates" remained unchanged at twenty-five per cent ad valorem, the addition of a comma after the word "plates," in the clause "tim plates galvanized," rendered the whole paragraph ambiguous if not absurd, and apparently imposed a new duty of two and a half cents per pound, an increase of 100 per cent on existing dutes. Seeing how impossible it would be to enter our invoices at two conflicting rates for one and the same article, we applied at once to the Collector of a decision in respect to the course to be followed. The Collector that he addition that the nad been chairman of the Senate committee remain at twenty-five per cent ad valorem; that the "comma" had evidently been added by mis-take in the haste of engrossing, and could not be considered as the true interpretation of the law.

take in the haste of engrossing, and could not be considered as the true interpretation of the law. He accordingly ordered the Collector to pass the goods at twenty-live per cent, and stated that on his return to Washington he would issue a special order making the construction official, and this he did under date of July 22, after taking full time for consideration and consultation with his former colleagues in Congress and the experts of the Treasury Department. As finally interpreted by Mr. Fessenden, moreover, the law was not in our direct lavor; but, on the contrary, had the tecanical error been allowed to stand and to entail a very excessive increase of duties, the advance in the price of stock on hand would have yielded to us, in common with all other importers and dealers, a very considerable profit. The facts, therefore, were exactly the reverse of those stated by General Butler.

Third—General Butler states that in our large and complicated business every invoice brought day by day by us to the Custom House was wrongly stated, and that we were consciously and continually guilty of fraud.

General Butler knows this to be untrue. He knows, on the contrary (for as the paid attorney

stated, and that we were consciously and continually gunity of fraud.

General Butler knows this to be untrue. He knows, on the contrary (for as the paid attorney of the informer he has given attention to the subject), that after a most careful and merciless examination of some thousands of our invoices by Jayne and his experts, aided by our own clerks, bribed to injure their employers, with the full use of our books and papers, there were found only some lifty that could in any way be made the subject of controversy; and that in the case of some of these, of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each, the utmost possible ioss to the government could not have been in excess of from eighty cents to \$1 per invoice. And, furthermore, that the total loss claimed by the government on all the invoices was only about \$1,600, out of an importation of some \$40,000,000 and covering the space of five years, we believe General Butler further knows, but wilfully conceals the fact, that the same error and misunderstanding of the intricate law which compelled us, under severe penalties, to invoice our goods both at cost price and at market price, led us, in the case of a great number of importations, to invoice their value above cost, and so resulted in a gain to the revenue and a loss to ourselves immensely greater than the government claims to have lost.

Finally—Looking at all the circumstances and

have lost.

Pinally—Looking at all the circumstances and the character of this speech, its constant faisifications and perversions of truth, and its brutal personalities, we are quite willing to leave the verdict as to its effect to any who have fairly looked into the matters of which it treats.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

New York, June 26, 1874.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Married.

Allin -Litchpield. On Thursday evening, June 25, 1874, at the Strong place Baptist church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. E. L. Faylor, D. D., assisted by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., George Albert Allin and Heldise Marie, youngest daughter of E. B. Litchfield, Esq.

Ferguson.—Kruger.—At Jane street, United Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, June 24, 1874, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. David Perguson to Mrs. Marianna Kruger, daughter of Whiliam Reid, all of New York.

Hoole.—Craig.—Du Wednesday, June 17, 1874, at the Reformed church, Linder, N. J., by the Rev. Osgar Gesner. William E. Hoole to Kate eldest daughter of W. H. Craig. Esq.

Kimbre.—Andresen.—On Thursday, June 25, by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Alfred Kimber, to Luisa, daughter of J. Andresen.

Negus.—Leavitt.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 11, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, William Invin Negus to Emma L., second daughter of Charles F. Leavitt, Esq.

Packard.—Denison.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. N. P. Pearce, D.D., Joseph C. Packard, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Fannie Geiswold, Second daughter of R. F. Denison. No cards.

Thorne—McGrorty.—On Tuesday, June 23, at Metuchen, N. J., by the Rev. Levi W. Norton,

word, second daughter of r. f. Behison. No cards.

Thonne—McGrorty.—On Tuesday. June 23, at Metuchen, N. J., by the Rev. Levi W. Norton, George A. Thorne to Mrs. M. A. W. McGrorty.

Waldbon—Freeman.—On Thursday, June 25, at the St. James M. E. church of Harlem, by the Rev. Dr. Mandevill, Benjamin F. Waldbon to Annie F., daughter of Thomas C. Freeman, all of this city.

Youngs—Burleigh.—On Wednesday. June 24, by the Rev. J. F. McClelland, Mr. Joshla Youngs and Miss Mary Emma Burleigh, all of this city.

this city.

ACKERMAN.—On Thursday, June 25, Helen, wife of Matthew V. B. Ackerman, aged 76 years. Funeral services will be attended from her late residence, at New Hackensack, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Sunday, June 25, at three o'clock P. M. BRADY.—In this city, Thursday, June 25, CATIBRINE BRADY, aged 20 years and 6 months. Funeral from 200 East Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, at two o'clock P. M. BRONSON.—At MOTTISTOWN, N. J., on Friday, June 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. O. Hodman, SOFIRONIA BRONSON, widow of Isaac H. Bronson, of Fiorida.

Bronson, of Floridater's church, Morristown, on Monday, 29th inst., at two o'clock. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay streets at 12 M.; returning, leave Morristown at 3:25 P. M.

Buckley.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, Harry.

youngest son of John C. and Sarah H. Buckley, aged 3 years and 19 days.

Relative and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents. Coney island road. Flatbush, on Saturday, June 27, at half-past two o'clock.

Chorsey, aged 67 years and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's church, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 27th inst., at half past three o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, June 26, 1874, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, June 26, 1874, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, June 26, 1874 of his age.

CUNNINGHAM.—Out riday, June 23, 1874, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM. A native of the parish of Morne, county of Down, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains will be removed from No. 222 Monroe street to St. James' church, James street, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, where a selemn mass of requiem will be offered up for his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock P. M. His Irlends and those of his brother, Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Demysey.—On Wednesday, June 24, 1874, at his residence, No. 522 Third avenue, JOSEPH F. DEMYSEY, in the 35th year of his age.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, on Saturday morning, June 24, at ten o'clock, in St. Gabriel's church. East Thirty-seventh street; after which his remains will be removed to Calvary cemetery for interment. His relatives and friends and those of his nucles James and John Demisey, are respectfully invited to attend.

Andrew Jackson Club.—The members of the Andrew Jackson Club are requested to meet at the club house, No. 161 Lexington avenue, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late fellow member, Joseph Dempsey, from his late residence, No. 522 Third avenue, at ten o'clock.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Secretary.

Dunn.—On Thursday, June 25, Eliza, relict of John Dunn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Peter Moneghan, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 MacCougal street, on Sunday, June 28, at one o'clock precisely.

Dusverkotter.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, June 26, Miss Louisa Dusterkotter.

DUSTERROTTER.—At KINGSTON, N. 1., ON FRIGAY.
June 26, Miss Louisa Dusterrotter.
Notice of inneral hereafter.
EGGERS.—On Thursday morning, June 25, 1874, at
half-past five o'clock, Mrs. Anna EGGERS, wife of
Henry Eggers and daughter of A. Schierendeck,
aged 24 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the
Lutheran church, on Fourth street, near Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint, on Sunday, June 28, at
two o'clock P. M.
Fish.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, June 28, at
Albina Daggerr, wife of Thomas D. Fish and
daughter of the late Dr. Leroy M. Yale, of Martha's
Vineyard.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice the funeral, at the residence of
ner brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen W. Carey, Montclair, on Saturday, June 27, at fifteen minutes past
twelve. Carriages will be on waiting on the arrival of the 12-45 trains from Barclay and Christopher streets, New York. Return trains at 1:30
P. M.
Fitzgerald.—On Thursday, June 25, at her resi-

topher streets, New York. Return trains at 1:30 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—On Thursday, June 25, at her residence, Alice FITZGERALD, widow of Edward Fitzgerald, glass cutter, of New York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of Robert D. Burnham, of the Jersey and New York Phots, are invited to attend the funeral, from 140 Maiden lane, on Sunday, June 28, at one o'clock P. M.

FRY.—On Taursday, June 25, Mary ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John W. and the late Louisa P.
Fry. aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandparents, No. 3 Sylvan place, 120th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this day (Saturday), at half-past one o'clock P. M.

GILPILLAN.—On Friday, June 26, Thomas GILFILLAN, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, 986 Second avenue, on Sunday, at one o'clock.

GREVE.—On Friday morning, June 26, after about and severe lilness Targes Line the beloved

residence, 986 Second avenue, on Sunday, at one o'clock.
GREVE.—On Friday morning, June 26, after a short and severe iliness, Taresa Jane, the beloved daughter of Frederick and Mary Greve, aged 5 years, I month and 4 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at halfpast one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 West Forty-first street.

HEFFERNAN.—On Thureday, June 25, 1874, PATRICK HEFFERNAN.—On Thureday, June 25, 1874, PATRICK HEFFERNAN.—Seed 38 years.

A native of Nena, county Tipperary, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to be present at the inneral; also the ex-members of Frankin Hose Company, No. 18, from his late residence, No. 80 Frankfort street, on Sanday, at two o'clock.

Higgins.—On Friday, June 25, Maggix, the beloved wife of Thomas Higgins and daughter or Philip and Mary Nash, in the 23d year of ner age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (Sunday's) paper.

Howe.—On Friday, June 26, Jane, beloved wife

Pullip and Mary Nash, in the 23d year of ner age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (sunday's) paper.

Howe.—On Friday, June 26, Jane, beloved wife of James Howe, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 avenue C. on Sunday, the 28th mst., at one o'clock P. M., from thence to Emanuel Chapel Presbyterian church, Sixtu street, near avenue D.

Kergan.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, OLIVER Reegan, native of the parish of Grancord, county Longford, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 411 West Sixteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, June 28, 1874, at one o'clock.

Leman.—On Friday, June 26, Caroling, only daughter of M. L. and Fanny Leman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at eight o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 28th mst., from Mount Sinai Hospital.

MUHLBE.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, ADELHEIT, only child of John and Catharine Muhler, aged 4 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 West Fwelith street, on Saurday, June 27, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MULROONEY.—On Friday, June 26, at her residence, 326 East Sixtieth street, Mary Mulrooney, aged 28 years and 10 months.

dence, 326 East Sixuein street, MARY MULROONEY, aged 23 years and 10 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
MCCAUSIAND, —On Friday, June 25, ALEXANDER MCCAUSIAND, aged 40 years and 9 months.
Funeral services will take place at his late residence, 784 Nihth avenue, on Sunday, at two

dence, 784 Nihth avenue, on Sunday, at two o'clock.

McCormack.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, suddenly, William, youngest son of the late Ellen McCormack.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 309 East Fifty-first street, on Saturday, 27th Inst., at two o'clock P. M.

McFarland.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, Mary J., eldest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Robert McFarland.

The funeral services will be held in the Church of Our Father, Clermont avenue, between Atlantic and Fulton avenues, on Sanday, the 28th inst.

O'Brien.—On Friday, June 26, 1874, Michael.

John, only son of Timothy and Catharine O'Brien, aged 11 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 186 Cherry street, on Saturday, June 27, at two o'clock P. M.

REED.—On Friday, June 26, Margret, the beloved wife of John Reed and second youngest daughter of the late John Fianagan, Ratimullen, county Meath, Ireland, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and those of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her lateresidence, 606 Second avenue, on Sunday, June 27, at half-past two o'clock P. M., for Calvary Cemetery.

Duolin and Drogheda (Ireland) papers please copy.

Pry. Dublin and Drogheda (Ireland) papers please

tery.

Dublin and Drogheda (Ireland) papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—At Jersey City Heights. N. J., on Thursday, June 25, N. H. W. REYNOLDS, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Academy street, Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, June 28, at half-past two o'clock.

Salisbury.—On Friday evening, June 26, of consumption, Robert Houland Salisbury, aged 20 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday atternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his father, 333 West Thirty-second street, without further notice.

Seltzer.—On Friday, June 26, at five P. M., after a short liness, Isaao Seltzer, at his residence of West Fifty-sixth street, N. Y.

Notice of inneral hereafter.

Shay.—On Ihnrsday, June 25, William J. Shay.—The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Musical Protective Union, of New York tof which he was a member), are respectively invited to attend the Inneral, from his late residence, No. 58 York street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 28, at two o'clock P. M.

Sulliyan.—On Thursday, June 25, Emily M.

Nolion, wife of Maurice F. Sullivan, aged 27 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late resi-

and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 198 Mott street, on Saturday, June 27, at

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 198 Mott street, on Saturday, June 27, at one o'clock.

Taynton.—On Thursday, June 25, Asa Taynton, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the uneral, from his late residence, 46 Leroy street, on Saturday, 27th inst., at two P. M. Thomas.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, Josephine Everner, infant danghter of Hanson A. and Malvina P. Thomas, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of acr parents, No. 693 High street, on Saturday, at three o'clock.

Turgis.—On Wednesday evening. June 24, at nine o'clock. Hortense Emma Regina, which will take place from her late residence, 332 Garden street, Hoboken, Saturday, 27th inst., at eight o'clock A. M.. and thence from church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-inird street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes, at half-past nine A. M.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Wednesday, June 24, Charkssa A., wife of Caleb D. Weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington street, Hoboken, on Sunday mext, at three P. M.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, Margarer

M., relict of William Young, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, on Saturday, 27th inst., at one o'clock, from her late residence, 108 East Thirty-flith street.